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ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE BACKED BY BOMBERS BEGINS ALONG MARNE

Focal Battle Centers Remain East of Paris and Near Lower Seine

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Focal battle centers on the western front remained east of Paris and the lower Seine. Fighting intensified also in the Aisne and Oise valleys. The front at present runs along the towns of Pontoise, Senlis, Crepy, Villers Coterets, Soissons and Chemin-des-Dames.

The American forces advancing in the Soissons area with the object of attacking the flank of the German troops retreating from the Seine estuary region yesterday reached the town of Chemin-des-Dames situated between Fismes and Soissons and, at the moment they are fighting their way further north. Heavy street fighting developed in Soissons.

Enemy attacks supported by heavy raids were continued also in the Marne bend between Epernay and Vitry-le-Francois. The Americans, with fresh forces, penetrated through the stubbornly defended barrages. Although suffering severe losses they forced crossings of the Marne near Epernay and Vitry-le-Francois.

With minor forces which had crossed the river north of Vitry-le-Francois, the enemy turned toward Chalons-sur-Marne and attacked the town from the east and southeast. The enemy's all-night attacks collapsed with severe casualties. Although the French terrorist groups attacked stubbornly resisting German garrison in the town, renewed assaults remained ineffective.

Farther south the enemy could not advance from Troyes and all their attacks were brought to a standstill.

In the area between Rouen and Paris, British and American forces intensified their attacks from their bridgeheads near Vernon and Mantes in their northward drive. After severe fighting, they achieved a few breaches in the German front at a huge cost. The breaks, however, were promptly sealed off by German troops forming a line of resistance between Les Andelys and Pontoise.

Rouen was evacuated after the destruction of harbor installations and all other objects of military importance.

The German fighting line was pushed farther north in the face of constant heavy pressure exerted by the American 3rd army which is now launching attacks along the road leading from Paris to Senlis.

In Brittany, due to the heavy losses sustained in previous attacks, American pressure against the German bases greatly diminished. Local thrusts in the Lorient sector collapsed and an attack launched by French partisans north of St. Nazaire near Le Plesse was frustrated.

In southern France, enemy forces advanced up the Rhone Valley and tough fighting developed repeatedly south and southeast of Valence. German disengagement movement proceeding in an almost straight line from the south to the north up the Rhone Valley was hotly pursued by enemy troops while their tank spearheads continually endeavored to stab the German formations in the flank.

During the heavy fighting which took place yesterday south and southeast of Valence, German tanks inflicted considerable losses on the enemy vanguards and on the F.F.I. (French Forces in the Interior).

Meanwhile, movements from the west to the east proceeded slowly. At Cannes and north of it, enemy forces attempted to advance to Nice but German troops on the whole maintained their positions. West of Marseille, Anglo-American vanguards are moving toward the Rhone mouth in order to contact the Forces of the Interior operating there. German rearguards beat off all attacks in fierce engagements.

Front Turns 180 Degrees

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—The fronts in northern France have turned by 180 degrees, Dr. Max Krull, DNB war commentator writes in today's military roundup. After the withdrawal of the German troops to the northern bank of the Seine, the right German wing is facing south. In the area of Paris, which is the adjacent intermediate sector, the last German strongholds in the city have succumbed to the superior enemy while further to the east on the lower and middle Marne a new enemy front is being established which constitutes a threat to the flank of the German positions on the Aisne and which is already becoming evident by the fierce vanguard clashes. This wide outflanking movement of the enemy which is carried out by motorized forces is the third in this campaign. In view of the strength of the German formations it is rather improbable that this attempt at encircling the German troops will be more successful than the two earlier ones. The enemy believes that the "V-1" launching sites lie in the areas behind this German front which explains the toughness and speed with which he is trying to gain control of them.

Reports of Distress And Anarchy in Paris Cause Alarm in U.S.

Domei

MADRID, August 30.—Reports that a "state of anarchy, distress and reprisals" closely followed the "liberation" of Paris caused serious alarm in the United States. The people doubt whether General Charles de Gaulle, President of France, will be able to restore order in the country by incorporating the Forces of the Interior into the French Army. In the meantime, it is reported from Berlin that the Republican Guard in Paris occupied the Chamber of Deputies in order to prevent the armed mob from damaging the building.

SOVIETS PUSH WAY THROUGH RUMANIA

Axis Forces Check Advance Of Red Army Advancing Toward Hungary Border

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—While comparative quiet prevailed along the entire Eastern Front, the Soviets in Rumania fought themselves through Bessarabia and Moldavia to the northern rim of Dobrudja and into Valachei.

Soviet troops which poured through the gap at Galatz and occupied Buzau also took possession of the important pipe-line from Ploesti. West of this town, the Soviet onslaught was halted by German rearguards.

In the eastern Carpathians, Soviet columns pushing toward the Hungarian border along all the valleys met stubborn resistance of German forces in the Bistriza Valley as well as in the passes farther north. Despite the employment of tanks in considerable number, the Soviets failed to make any penetration and all attacks were halted in front of the German line.

There was also much fighting in many passes in the Hungarian border district. German and Hungarian troops carried out counter-attacks at various points where the Red army had made minor local penetrations and repelled the attacks.

The Soviet onslaught against the entire Eastern Front between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland, however, had noticeably slackened. On the other hand, there is no doubt that new heavy attacks would be resumed as soon as the Soviet command completed regrouping and reinforcing his formations. This period of relative quiet has not yet ended, but fighting in the old centers of gravity was already recognized yesterday.

In the northern sector, lively fighting was revived again west of Modohn and northwest of Dorpat, but ended in German counter-attacks which threw the Soviets back.

Major fighting flared up again between the Bug and Narev which spread southward into the region east of Warsaw. Concentrated Soviet forces supported by strong tank formations and battleplanes again tried for a breakthrough across Bobr but the thrust collapsed with heavy casualties inflicted to the Red Army.

In the big Vistula bend, heavy fighting developed only west of the bridgehead of Baranov which did not change the situation there.

Meanwhile, German battleplane formations yesterday attacked Soviet positions in the Carpathian area and destroyed 90 vehicles, while other Luftwaffe formations shattered Soviet supply columns in the battle areas of Lomza, Dorpat and Modohn. Railway communications were interrupted and stations were set on fire.

Ploesti Fighting Rages

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Heavy German defensive struggles in Rumania continued yesterday on both sides of the lower Pruth against the Red forces rushing from all sides while fierce fighting raged between German and Rumanian troops in the Ploesti oilfield districts as well as at Bucharest.

According to frontline reports, formations of the Red Army today reached the oil pipeline running from Ploesti to the Black Sea port of Constantan and also captured the town of Buzau.

Other Soviet forces, on 9 broad front, pushed across the eastern Carpathians and reached the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier where German and Hungarian formations met and checked the advance. Severe losses in men and material, particularly in tanks, were inflicted on the Soviets.

Alfred von Olberg, Transocean's war correspondent, however, stated that compared with the past ten days, fighting on the entire Eastern Front from the Gulf of Finland down to the Carpathian foothills have slackened noticeably. Even in former focal points only skirmishes of local nature is at present taking place. These encounters though tenacious and hard are not of strategical importance.

In the Baltic region fighting near Mitau and Modohn has died down almost completely. The struggle there was limited to German small-scale attacks with a view to keeping open the connection between the central and northern fronts.

LAKATOS CLARIFIES HUNGARY'S ATTITUDE IN CONTINUING WAR

Three-Point Policy of New Government Is Outlined by Prime Minister

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 30.—Newly-appointed Prime Minister Colonel-General Geza Lakatos of Hungary at the first ministerial council yesterday issued a three-point summarized program of the new government and at the same time stressed its determination in the struggle for integrity and independence of his country.

The Prime Minister summarized the program of the new government as including, first, continuation of the war for the protection of Hungarian frontiers; secondly, maintenance of order and discipline in Hungary under all circumstances; and thirdly, maintenance, if possible, an increase of the present scale of production.

The council heard their leader declare that he had taken over the heavy task only because he is inspired by the unshakable loyalty to the Regent and conscious of the fate of the country.

He said, "Thirteen months passed on the front convinced me that in this fateful time efforts made are not sufficiently harmonious and the hard-binding unity between the front and home front is insufficient."

"This state of affairs must be radically changed," he stressed, "and everything must cease which might give any cause for alarm. Persons trying to violate order and discipline will be most severely punished."

Served Under Model

Prime Minister Lakatos is considered to be one of the most capable Hungarian army leaders. He was Commander-in-Chief of the First Hungarian Army in the army sector of Field-Marshal Model on the Eastern Front and in recognition of his meritorious services for the common warfare against Bolshevism was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

The new Foreign Minister, Field-Marshal Hennyey, is one of the outstanding personages of the Honveds.

Gabriel Vladar, Justice Minister, was formerly Secretary of State in the Justice Ministry and is regarded as one of the leading juridical men who became well known in recent years as codificator of the Hungarian laws.

Ivan Rakovszky, Minister for Public Worship, was president of the Administrative Law Court and 20 years ago was Minister for Home Affairs.

Tibor Gyulay, Industry Minister, was formerly secretary-general and since March 19 of this year had been Government Commissioner of the Board of Trade, while Oliver Markos, Minister for Trade and Communications, Secretary of State for Communications.

Hungary's Unity Stressed

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 28.—Count Michael Teleki, head of the "Hungarian Life" Party referring to the dissolution of all parties in Hungary, writes in the Reggeli Magyarez that Hungary—free from all party political activity—has to solve a historic task, namely the defense of her frontiers. This Hungarian policy means the change over to national unity and implicates the unconditional adherence to the materialization of ways and means leading to a social reform.

Count Teleki stated: We must be united so that we can effectively meet the deadly danger of Bolshevism and that we remain Hungarians. Protected by the natural bulwark of the Carpathians we with last great efforts shall victoriously face the Soviets.

Inaction of British Forces in Burma Theater Assailed by American Columnist Pearson

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Columnist Drew Pearson writing in the New York Daily Mirror today made another shocking expose of the anti-Axis campaign in Indo-Burma and attacked the inaction of the British forces there, according to a New York dispatch.

His article read as follows:

"Churchill and Roosevelt met a year ago at Quebec and announced what appeared to be one of the major campaigns of the war—'retake Burma and penetrate by way of China to Japan.'

"Drives against Japan under the United States command are ahead of schedule, but why has no progress been made? The campaign under Mountbatten based on India was to gain certain objectives while our drive made equal progress converging on Japan. United States experts say conditions in India are holding up the Burma campaign. They have studied hitherto the unpublished letter which Chiang Kai-shek wrote to Roosevelt. This letter in which Chiang gave Roosevelt homely advice for the British was handed to Undersecretary Sumner Welles on July 28, 1942 by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong. Portions of the letter follow: 'For a long time the Indian people have been expecting the United States to take the stand of justice and equality. I venture to lay before you my personal views on this.

"'The Indian people desire to secure national freedom and believe America should come forth as the third party to strengthen their faith that there is justice. Otherwise they will have the same feeling toward all United Nations that they have toward the British—a great tragedy with Britain not the only loser.

"'To uphold the British Empire's prestige and safeguard her interests, she should show courage, forebearance and resolution by removing the causes of the situation. Should the situation drift until the anti-British movement breaks out, the existing colonial laws will spread disturbances and turmoil. The greater the oppression the greater the reaction.

"'I hope the United States advises Britain and India to see a reasonable satisfactory solution for the welfare of mankind and good name of the United Nations. I cannot remain silent.'"

U.S., BRITAIN OBJECT TO BULGAR STAND

In Notes Declare Policy of Neutrality Adopted Cannot Be Accepted

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—Anti-Axis terms which will be communicated to Bulgaria are not yet available from the official anti-Axis forces but in the meantime a report from Berne says that the Governments of Britain and the United States have handed their notes to the Bulgarian envoy, who is in Ankara, that they do not accept the policy of neutrality adopted by the Bulgarian Government.

These governments in their notes state that: they do not regard Bulgaria as a neutral country; that on the contrary, they are of the opinion that Bulgarian troops will have to be used by the Anti-Axis against Germany; Bulgaria will not create a measure of faith with the anti-Axis unless Bulgarian armies cooperate with the anti-Axis to throw the Germans out from Greece and Jugoslavia; and Bulgarian ports, now neutral, will have to be used by the anti-Axis.

It is recalled that a Moscow dispatch yesterday quoted the Soviet Government as saying it does not accept the policy of neutrality offered by the Bulgarian Government and considers its attitude as insufficient under the present circumstances.

Although there are some reports that Bulgaria has begun to remove its troops from the occupied territories, anti-Axis sources claim that no such promised step by the Bulgarian Government has yet been or is being taken.

Bulgarians in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The Bulgarian delegates arrived today by air in Cairo, where they are scheduled to confer tomorrow with Lord Walter Guiness Moyne and Lincoln MacVeagh, the British and American representatives, respectively.

Bulgar Forces Withdraw

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The Bulgarian forces in Greece and Jugoslavia have withdrawn from the occupied territories under orders of the home government, according to reports coming from Sofia.

CHUNGKING NAMES CHIEF OF SINKIANG

Wu Chung-hsin's Appointment Is Part of Enemy's Plan To Control Province

Domei

CANTON, August 31.—Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of the Mongolia-Tibet Committee, has been appointed chief of Sinkiang Province in succession to Sheng Shih-tsai, who resigned his position in order to assume the post of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Chungking regime, reported a Chungking radio dispatch intercepted here.

Simultaneously with this shift, the report further revealed that all troops stationed in Sinkiang Province will in future be placed under the direct control of the Chungking Military Council, and at the same time the post of chief of the Sinkiang Border Defense Office, which has hitherto been held by Sheng Shih-tsai, is reported to have been abolished.

It was stated that these measures have temporarily completed Chungking's work of bringing Sinkiang under its direct control.

U.S. Press Comments

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Commenting on the appointment of Wu Chung-hsin as the new chairman of Sinkiang Province, China, the United Press and the New York Times both declared that it is an expression of Chungking's friendly sentiments toward the Soviet Union.

"The change of chairman of Sinkiang Province by the Chungking Government is an expression of friendly feeling toward the Soviet Union and it is the most important shift made in the heads of provincial administration in China since the Kuomintang established its government in Nanking in 1927," said the United Press.

"The former chairman, Sheng Shih-tsai, maintained a semi-independent position in Sinkiang Province for many years, and to remove him by force means that the Chungking government has greatly expanded its influence in the province.

"Chairman Sheng's policy and particularly his attitude toward the Soviet Union threatened to impair Chungking-Soviet relation. Once the Outer Mongolian Government controlled by the Soviet Union loudly protested to the crossing of its frontier by Sheng's troops, and declared that vigorous military action would be taken if another such incident took place. The newly-appointed chairman, Wu Chung-hsin, is expected to be a faithful official of the Chungking Kuomintang which will execute orders from Chungking."

The New York Times made the following comments:

"It is generally believed that the resignation of Sheng Shih-tsai will improve Chungking-Moscow relation. Sheng Shih-tsai ruled Sinkiang Province with a strong independent stand since 1933. He is one of the old type military man and thus incurred Chungking's disfavor. Eleven years ago, he concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union for the exploitation of natural resources in Sinkiang. At Tihwa, an important district in the province, oil fields, various industries, agriculture and medical service were developed and the district came to possess more Soviet color than Chinese, for many years.

"But in April, 1942, he changed his policy and sought Chungking's aid, pledging his full allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek. Recently his relation with the Chungking government became unsatisfactory particularly over his attitude toward the Soviet Union and this resulted in his removal. By this action, one cause of the irritation between Chungking and Moscow has now been removed."

LISHUI PENETRATION BY JAPANESE UNITS ADMITTED BY ENEMY

Chungking Claims Its Forces Trying to Counter-Attack In Ichang Area

Domei

CANTON, August 31.—Admitting the penetration effected by the Japanese Forces into Lishui, the foremost advance base of the China-based U.S. air force, the Chungking military council last night issued the following communique on the Hunan war situation, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"Since August 28, the Japanese Forces outside Hengyang launched a vigorous attack against Chungking positions southwest of Hengyang and severe fighting continued into the next day.

"In the area east of Yungfeng, fierce fighting is also raging. No change, however, was seen in the fighting near Leiyang. South and west of Anjen, violent battles are continuing.

"Japanese Units which advanced south from Wuyi penetrated Lishui at dawn of August 27."

Lishui Fight Going on

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Chungking military authorities admitted in a war communique last night that the Japanese Forces advancing northward in Chekiang Province had reached Lishui on August 27 and bitter fighting was now in progress, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking reported.

Continuing, the same correspondent stated that the Japanese advance apparently aimed at the destruction of the Chungking base at Lishui which was being used as an air base by the U.S. forces in an attempt to raid Japan Proper.

In an attempt to check the Hunan operations by the Japanese Army, the Chungking forces are now trying to counter-attack in the Ichang area in Hupeh Province, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chungking military authorities last night in a war communique announced that fighting was raging around Ichang and Tangyang, northeast of Ichang, where a serious clash took place on August 28 with the Japanese and fighting is still continuing.

Concerning the new development on the Hunan front, the United Press correspondent in Chungking made the following report:

"In a war communique issued last night the Chungking military authorities declared that the Japanese Forces had completed the adjustment of their strength following the capture of Hengyang and commenced a new offensive.

"According to Chungking war leaders, Japanese Units in Hengyang on August 28 attacked various Chungking positions, 17 kilometers southwest of Hengyang and fighting is said to have continued all through the next day.

"Apparently the Japanese are countering the Chungking thrust along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

"In the meanwhile battle is raging at Yungfeng northwest of Hengyang. The Chungking troops desperately attempted to hamper the Japanese southward advance which is aimed to smash the Chungking forces massed in the Hengyang sector."

Liangshan Blown Up

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 30.—A unit of Japanese bomber planes attacked Liangshan airfield last night and set ablaze two small-sized enemy planes and caused fires in two places. All our planes returned safely. It was on the same night that the Japanese Air Forces in China bombed the Kweilin airfield and scored the brilliant results of 21 enemy planes blasted.

Japan Will Continue To Fight Stubbornly, John Curtin Warns

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Even if the war in Europe ends, Japan will continue fighting with similar stubbornness and determination which she has displayed thus far, declared Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in his speech on the measures of prosecuting the war and the domestic policies delivered in the House of Representatives today. Curtin further went on to say: "However, the anti-Axis forces should not give Japan, not to mention Germany, time to cultivate fresh fighting strength by readjusting her internal structure. We must continue our attacks upon the enemy without a moment's rest. I feel mighty glad that for the past several weeks, the leaders of the anti-Axis forces have been making careful deliberations on the strengthening of fighting against Japan."

OUR FORCES REPEL AIR ATTACK ON TRUK

Four 4-Engined Bombers Are Blasted in Furious Aerial Combat

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 31.—Japanese Forces on Truk Island, intercepting about 20 four-engined enemy bombers on Monday morning, severely damaged four of the enemy craft after a furious air combat and repulsed all the other invaders.

At dawn on August 28 one large enemy plane attempted to penetrate the skies over the southern tip of Mindanao Island. On the same morning, more than 20 large enemy bombers made a futile attack on [illegible] Island in the Palau Group.

A total of 16 enemy fighters and bombers attacked Pagan Island in the Mariana group Tuesday afternoon, when Japanese Forces there furiously beat them off. On the morning of the next day some 30 medium enemy planes came attacking Nauru Island. Vigorously counter-attacked by the Japanese, all the enemy planes fled in disorder.

2 Enemy Planes Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 3[illegible].—Japanese Forces in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island shot down two enemy planes in an engagement with about 70 hostile aircraft that made an unsuccessful daylight attack on our position on August 2[illegible].

The same night, three large enemy planes came over the same area, but their night attack ended in complete failure.

Several large and medium enemy planes came attacking Menado on the afternoon of August 28.

WAR HITS U.S. TRANSPORT

Lack of Men and Tires Becoming Acute—[illegible]000 Autos Scrapped Daily

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—Stepping up of the war's tempo to its present high pitch is giving American transport added grimness, according to a recent report from Washington. There is little relief in sight for anyone and while the heat of war activity is on, only a few are going to find travelling comfortable.

The manpower shortage is becoming more acute daily. Railroads alone have more than 250,000 skilled men in the armed forces. Motor transport is handicapped not by lack of manpower but by shortage of tires. Demands on local transport are rapidly rising at this time when prewar autos are vanishing and others are being scrapped at the rate of [illegible],000 daily, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Tanner Given New Post

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Vacinoe Alfred Tanner who recently resigned from the post of Finance Minister of Finland, has been appointed a member of the foreign relations committee today, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Iranian Cabinet Resigns

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The Iranian, Cabinet, headed by Mohamet S. Said, has resigned en bloc, says a dispatch from Teheran.

JAPANESE SUCCESS IN TENGYUEH SECTOR ADMITTED BY SCRIBE

Nippon Troops Advancing Southeast From Mangshih Says U.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The Japanese success in pushing back the Chungking forces from the area northwest of the gate of Tengyuah in their offensive launched in the Lungling and Tengyueh sectors was admitted by the United Press correspondent in Chungking who reported as follows in a comment on the situation on the Nu River front:

"Having reinforced their troops, the Japanese Forces launched a furious attack against Chungking troops in the Lungling and Tengyueh sectors and the Japanese counter-attack succeeded in pushing back the Chungking forces from the area northwest of the gate of Tengyueh.

"According to a report from the front, large Japanese reinforcements arrived and went into action advancing toward the southeast from a point near Mangshih.

"Chungking military authorities last night admitted in a war communique that strong Japanese reinforcements which had been advancing along the road leading to Lungling, which is being securely held by the Japanese despite all Chungking attempts to capture the city, had occupied a height southeast of a vital Chungking position."

According to an Associated Press dispatch the Japanese Forces started a fierce assault against Chungking positions near a village six and a half kilometers south of Lungling.

The Chungking army stationed in this sector had planned to blockade the old Burma Road connecting Mangshih and Lungling. Strongly reinforced Japanese Forces occupied a height southeast of an important Chungking position and bitter fighting raged throughout the night of August 29.

Having detoured a road constructed by the Chungking forces, the Japanese troops directed attacks against various positions south of Lungling. In Tengyueh the Chungking assault has been hampered and only a minor advance was made.

Nu River Success

An effective bombing raid on the newly-established enemy airfield on Midelburg Island off the "Torigashira" peninsula, New Guinea, and successful repulsing of Chungking hordes on the Nu River Front featured the activities of the Japanese Forces during the passing week.

Japanese Air Units carried out their first attack on Midelburg Island at about 9 p.m. on August 27 and in defiance of vigorous enemy anti-aircraft fire, successfully carried out their mission. They set ablaze more than 10 medium enemy planes and caused fires to break out at two places in the airfield establishments as well as inflicting heavy damage on other installations on the spot. All the Japanese raiders returned safely.

Our Air Units operating in the Southwestern Pacific area, on receipt of the news of enemy submarine activities from comrade reconnaissance planes on August 26, immediately rushed to the spot and bombed an enemy undersea-craft which was plying southward to disrupt Japanese commissary lines and promptly sent it to the bottom.

Scene of Vigorous Fighting

The Nu River Front has been a scene of rigorous battles between the Japanese Forces and Chungking troops but, in spite of their numerical inferiority, the Japanese are holding all strategic keypoints under their control.

At Lhameng, the persistent enemy attacks which have been going on since August 19 were completely repulsed on August 24 by a violent counter-offensive launched by the Japanese. Since then, harassed by the severe Japanese counter-attacks, the enemy has adopted tunnel-digging tactics. In the period from August 19 to 23, the enemy suffered the loss of more than 700 dead abandoned while the Japanese loss was five killed in action.

At Tengyueh, the enemy launched vigorous counter-attacks under fierce protective artillery fire and succeeded in advancing his positions. Due to heavy artillery attacks, the western gate was demolished and all the Japanese troops there were either killed or wounded on August 24. But the Japanese defenders within the city launched a vigorous counter-offensive and

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YANKEES TROUBLED OVER OIL PROBLEM

Aim of U.S. Is Development Of World Resources Under American Leadership

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—The Arabian oil pipe-line project contains the elements of friction both between the American Government and private companies and between American and British interests, the Manchester Guardian stressed on July 26 in an article which also reveals that the general aim of the American oil industry is "adequate world oil development under the leadership of United States nationals through an international instrument of consultation and collaboration. . ."

The article follows:

The British-American negotiations on the future control of oil sources and markets now underway in Washington have arisen out of the American proposal to develop oil concessions in the Middle East, and that project itself is the outcome of a bitter struggle on the oil issue inside the United States.

In the first place, all previous efforts to regulate international oil affairs had been made by private companies and this is the first attempt to reach an agreement between governments.

Secondly, the views and interests of the American oil industry are by no means identical with the view and interests of the United States Government—in fact the Arabian project seems to have been forced to the surface by a clash of views between the industry and the Government.

Request Is Rejected

Early in 1942, the oil industry asked for an increase in crude oil prices on a plea that the cost of labor and materials made new drilling no longer remunerative. The Government, however, refused the request on the ground that the revenue and profits in the oil industry had greatly increased.

The industry thereupon began a movement which had unexpected consequences. The Government's policy, it was alleged, was threatening the future of America's oil supplies. The outcry that America was running dry of oil gained popular response which started discussions which went far beyond the original issue of fixed oil prices.

The claim was countenanced by the Government with an offer of subsidies to independent producers. However, this offer was refused for fear that it might give the Government control over the producers. But, the larger question remained, namely, "What is the Government doing to get proper compensation from the allies to make up for the sacrifice of America's resources?"

However, the oil industry changed its tune, and this can be traced to two events—the formation of the Petroleum Reserve Company and the more recent announcement of the Government's intention to develop American-held oil rights in Saudi Arabia and build a pipe-line to the Mediterranean.

Caused New Alarm

In this connection, a preliminary draft agreement was signed between the Government and the two companies holding the Arabian concession, one of which is controlled by the Gulf Oil Corporation. This corporation made the reservation that nothing in the new plan should upset its existing agreements with the British Government or with any corporation in which the British Government has the ownership in the interest. This was the first open hint that such contracts existed and this revelation gave rise to a new alarm.

Consequently the cry was raised that this was the end of private enterprise in oil. Congress accused the Government of planning to make an agreement with Britain at the back door. The Administration replied that experts considered that the Persian Gulf area is the biggest oil pool outside of the United States within the sphere of Anglo-American influence, and if the American oil sources at home were nearing exhaustion it was surely the Government's duty to secure new oil deposits for the nation.

Moreover, it was disclosed that the initiative for the Arabian oil pipeline project came from the companies which asked for the Government's protection on the ground that they were being prevented by the British Government from selling Arabian oil on the free market.

The Government, after consulting advisers and several Departments, had at first proposed to buy out the companies, but later accepted a third interest in the project. The Arabian plan thus contains elements of friction both between the American Government and private companies and between American and British interests.

There are many American official papers and other documents dealing with the Anglo-American oil relations that stress the objectionable British practices. The main charge has always been that the Americans were excluded from the development and operation of the oil resources in the British Empire and other territories under British influence, especially in the Middle East. Another American complaint is that for long the other countries have been conserving their oil resources at the expense of the United States.

It is too early to forecast the outcome of the struggle between the American Government and the oil companies, or the between the old and new companies. The general aim of the industry has recently been described by its National Policy Committee as a stable domestic oil economy excluding "harmful imports," but commanding "easily accessible foreign reserves owned and operated by United States nationals in friendly countries."

The idea is to control foreign sources and markets so that the United States can freely export its temporary surplus and cover the temporary deficiency by the imports from its own interests. The Committee suggests "adequate world oil development under the leadership of United States nationals through an international instrument of consultation and collaboration without the power of enforcement and with joint Government and industrial representation."

However, about 10 or 12 major companies directly interested in foreign markets want something more specific. They know that compared with the rest of the world, the American oil industry is now a high producer requiring since 1932 the protection of an extremely high tariff wall.

As American crude oil and oil products can no longer be exported at competitive prices, the principle of "foreign oil for foreign markets" is less of a precept than a necessity. This development, which has only now come to hand, places all the American companies with foreign interests in a dilemma for, in the course of the last 50 years, they developed at a great expense both as regards distribution and organization.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 31

OUTLOOK ON SIXTH YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE

YOMIURI—The war in Europe is about to enter its sixth year. When we view the developments on the European stage during the past one year, a great change can be observed. The German forces which one year ago carried on a one-front strategy on the Eastern Front have now a three-front strategy in the east, west and south. Concerning the political field, the Anglo-American-Soviet antagonism which was conspicuous one year ago is gradually fading out, and a union based on a compromise of practical interest has taken its place. This is seen in Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Rumania's betrayal and, under the influence of these events, the movements of Bulgaria, Finland and other countries. Meanwhile, problems taken up for discussion at international conferences, which hitherto had been concerned with the prosecution of the war, have now shifted to issues concerning the policy for concluding the war and the disposal of post-war Europe.

When the German forces eventually make a new stand on the line that must be considered their main citadel their fronts will be shortened to a mere one-third of their former lines, and the advantages of their inner-line strategy will be much greater. Moreover, since some time ago in response to this fighting situation, Germany has been resolutely carrying out her final great mobilization, and it was pointed out in the anti-Axis camp that the results of this mobilization cannot be slighted. It is even reported that thereby another two million soldiers will be sent to the fronts. Under such circumstances the anti-Axis forces will not be able to advance at the same pace as hitherto. We have every confidence that the decisive blow which was to have been given them in the Caen area will be dealt them now.

VICTORY SHALL BE OURS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The fighting situation has become intensified but the final victory will certainly be ours. With a three thousand year tradition behind us, the more the times become difficult and the more the situation becomes critical, the more gloriously shines our conviction that we shall surely win.

The ups and downs in a war are a matter of course. The Soviet Union has faced the crisis of Moscow; Britain has suffered the great defeat at Dunkirk; America has suffered the serious blow at Hawaii and the crisis extending over the whole Pacific. If our national strength is displayed to the full, then no matter how critical the situation may be at the moment, we have every chance of winning.

Finn-Turk Line Suspended

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Postal and telegraph service with Rumania and Turkey has been suspended by the Finnish Communications Department, it was announced today in Helsinki.

ROOSEVELT MAKING CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Will Speak in Washington on Night of September 23 Before Teamsters

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—President Roosevelt announced September 23 as the date of his first political speech in his reelection campaign, according to a Washington dispatch.

He told newspapermen at the press conference today that he will speak in Washington on that night before a group which will be organized by the president of the Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor. It will be recalled that Roosevelt also launched his 1940 campaign by speaking to a Washington meeting of teamsters.

Meanwhile, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who is the Republican presidential nominee, has already opened his campaign. On Dewey's behalf, three State governors on Tuesday night made radio addresses to the American people. These three speakers were Governor Earl Warren of California, Governor Dwight Green of Illinois, and Governor Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut.

Dewey travelled through the country from New York to California making his series of campaign speeches. He will speak in San Francisco on September 21 and in Los Angeles the following day.

Opposes F.D.R.'s Reelection

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The anti-Roosevelt faction of the Democratic Party has formed an independent political party at Jacksonville, Florida, to oppose President Roosevelt's fourth term election and the inaugural ceremonies of the party took place today, according to a New York dispatch.

In the southern states, which are really the stronghold of the Democrats, a large number had been manifesting a strong opposition to Roosevelt's candidacy for the fourth term in the presidential elections this year.

The resolution issued by the newly-formed party reads as follows: "We are organized from the members of the Democratic Party. We pledge that we will save America from the dictatorship imposed on our country by Roosevelt's election to a fourth term. In the coming presidential election, we will vote for a true Democratic candidate, who upholds the real spirit of the Democratic Party."

ARTURO RAWSON ARRESTED

Reason: Starting Demonstration Feting Anti-Axis Entry Into Paris

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—Arturo Rawson, former President of Argentina, is reported to have been arrested by the Argentine War Ministry, on the charge of having led a demonstration movement in Buenos Aires on August 24, celebrating the entry of the anti-Axis forces into Paris, according to a dispatch from the Argentine capital. He is now being detained at his own residence, it is further reported.

Rawson was Argentine President before the outbreak of the revolution in June, last year, which was headed by present president, Edelmiro Farrell.

F.D.R. TO MEET CHURCHILL

Daily Mail Says Conference to Take Place on French Soil

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt will confer soon.

Roosevelt confirmed the statement in Washington. He said "everyone knows that the meeting is going to take place" but in response to queries, he said the time and place were "too intimate to reveal."

A week ago, however, the Daily Mail predicted that a conference between the two leaders would take place "on French soil."

Aussie Shortages Probed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, Augugst 30.—Following an inquiry into various commodity shortages in Australia, W.J. Bradley, K.C., recommended to the Commonwealth Government that clothes rationing coupons be made available three months after the end of its rationing year. Bradley stressed that more Australian materials should be made available and certain imported textiles distributed.

Sheng Gets New Post

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—Sheng Shihtsai, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, has been appointed Agriculture and Forestry Minister of the Chungking regime, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Reich Naval Forces Sink 2 Destroyers Of Foe Near Dieppe

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—An enemy destroyer was sunk by German motor torpedo-boats in the channel off Dieppe last night when an enemy formation of destroyers and motor torpedo-boats attacked a German convoy, it was learned today. The enemy ships were successfully driven off and the convoy reached its destination without losing a single vessel. In the same waters, a British destroyer of the Hunt class was destroyed by Reich naval ferries and escort vessels, it was also announced today.

GERMANS DESTROY 53 BRITISH PLANES

Wanton Nocturnal Attacks on Koenigsberg and Stettin Costly to Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—The British air force in its repeated attempts to regain air superiority at night over Reich territory lost another costly battle last night, according to latest information.

In dramatic nocturnal aerial fights over the Baltic area, German night-fighter squadrons cooperating with heavy flak batteries shot down 53 British four-engined bombers or over 10 per cent of the enemy formation which attacked Koenigsberg and Stettin. During the day and night raids against Reich territory yesterday, the Anglo-Americans lost altogether 82 four-engined bombers or the equivalent of almost 700 airmen according to incomplete reports.

Employing the same tactics of the previous night of splitting the German night defense units by diversion and disturbance maneuvers, enemy bomber formations in a wide round-about course penetrated the Baltic area from southern Sweden again disregarding Swedish neutrality while at the same time nuisance attacks by minor Mosquito formations were made against Hamburg, Berlin and western Germany.

The enemy obviously expected to tie down part of the German night fighters, but the bomber formations even before reaching their targets encountered extraordinarily strong German defense over the Baltic. Numerous four-engined bombers crashed ablaze into the sea and even in the dense clouds over the entire Baltic area enemy units were spotted and destroyed.

Attacks against Stettin and Koenigsburg were of purely terroristic character. Bombs were dropped through the clouds wantonly on the residential quarters, places of culture and welfare institutions. Several churches and hospitals were hit.

Many of the heavily damaged British bombers trying to escape to Sweden are believed to have crashed.

ATTEMPT BY FOE PLANES TO RAID SHANGHAI FOILED

Raiders Repulsed by Tight Air Defense Without Causing Any Damage

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 30.—Several enemy planes attempted to invade the Shanghai area at about 11 a.m. on August 29 but were repulsed by the staunch air defense line-up and fled without being able to inflict any damage. The Shanghai Military Press Section issued the following announcement at 1:30 a.m. this morning:

"About 11 p.m. of August 29 several enemy planes attempted to invade the Shanghai area, but were repulsed by our air defense batteries. No damage was suffered on our side."

2 Wuhu Raiders Blasted

Domei

NANKING, August 29.—Four P-40's of the China-based American air force invaded the air over Wuhu at 12:15 p.m. today. However, counter-attacked by Japanese Air and Anti-Aircraft Units, one of them was immediately brought down and another heavily damaged while the remainders took to hasty flight in utter confusion.

One American airman who alighted on the Yangtze River by parachute was captured by the Japanese, it is further revealed.

Issuing Australian Editions

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The Australian Government has decided to grant American newspapers the right to publish Australian editions in Australia, a Sydney dispatch said today. These editions will be mainly printed for American troops stationed in Australia and the South Pacific area.

CONFUSION IS RIFE IN INVADED FRANCE

U.S., Britain Do Not Recognize De Gaulle Regime as Orthodox Government

The military situation in France is in chaos. A terrific battle is now being waged in Paris between the German forces and the French rebel army as well as the Anglo-American forces, and both General Charles de Gaulle and General Dwight Eisenhower have already entered Paris. On the other hand, the German Seventh army, which broke away to the northeastern part of the Seine and joined the main German force in the same area, is now adjusting the defense structure on the line extending from the eastern bank of the Seine to the Belgian border. Against this, American forces under the command of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton are attempting to encircle the German army by advancing to the Marne line, says Domei.

There is no doubt that the German army will complete a counter-offensive structure on the line extending from the eastern bank of the Seine to the German border, but on the other hand it is an undeniable fact that the greater portion of France has fallen into the anti-Axis hands, comments Domei.

Continuing, the news agency states that under these circumstances a problem naturally arises regarding the administration in France in the future. Simultaneously with the landing on southern France of the French rebel army, the United States and Britain announced that they had concluded an agreement with the Algiers regime. The agreement had reportedly provided such matters as administration, currency, captured arms and ammunition as well as other properties, newspaper reporting, and the distribution of relief articles for the citizens. However, this step does not mean that the Anglo-American Powers have recognized the De Gaulle regime as the orthodox government of France, says Domei.

As regards America's intentions, there is an indication that the Washington authorities had attempted to compromise with the Petain Government. However, inasmuch as Marshal Henri Petain is not in France at present, there is no Frenchman who can be recognized as a leader. In view of this fact, the United States and Britain seem to think it proper to entrust De Gaulle with the administrative rights temporarily and to seek the orthodox leader of France by calling the national assembly, states Domei.

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS FOE IN WIDE-SPREAD ATTACKS

Raids Troop Movements in North France, Eastern Front, Italian Area

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Three theaters of war in Europe—North France, Eastern Front and Italian Front—were targets of German air attacks during the past 24 hours, according to various reports reaching here.

German battleplane squadrons in effective low-level attacks supported the defense struggles in the Seine area yesterday while in the evening hours strong Reich bomber groups dropped numerous explosive and incendiary bombs on the enemy strongpoint of Melun, southeast of Paris.

Likewise on the Eastern Front, Soviet troop movements in the Carpathians area were attacked by Luftwaffe formations with telling effect, while other units directed attacks against Soviet infantry spearheads and tank concentrations in the battle areas of the Vistula and on the Baltic Front.

Winging farther south, German night battleplanes last night raided Anglo-American supply traffic on the Italian Front west and east of Florence, while German squadrons dive-bombed enemy troops movements and vehicle and tank columns. Other formations riddled the enemy troop ranks with low-level machine-gun attacks.

Ministers Take Office

Domei

MANILA, August 31.—Five new State Ministers who were appointed on August 24 by President Jose P. Laurel took their oath of office yesterday at the Malacanan. Those who were inducted into the office were Teofilo Sison, Home Affairs Minister; Quintin Paredes, Justice Minister; Jose Paez, Minister of Public Works and Communications; Pedro Sabido, Minister of Economic Affairs; Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the Economic Planning Board, who has been given ministerial rank; Emilio Abello, Executive Secretary; and Nicanor Roxas, Assistant Executive Secretary.

Communist Bandits In Greece Smashed By German Forces

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—The mopping-up action against Communist bands recently started in Greece between Lake Aquinion and the area south of the Pindu Mountains has been successfully completed. German army and Waffen-S.S. formations inflicted high casualties to the bandits, whom the Soviets tried in vain to cover their retreat. The enemy lost 298 dead, many were wounded and 171 were taken prisoner. Large quantities of explosives and ammunition, weapons of all kinds as well as three supply depots and nine cargo gliders were either captured or destroyed.

JAPAN-CHINA UNION NEED NOT FEAR FOE

Foremost Requisite For Peace Is to Stabilize Living, Declares Aw Boon Haw

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—If Japan and China continue to cooperate in the spirit of unity as they are now doing, the counter-attacks of the anti-Axis forces however furious they may be, need not be feared at all, Aw Boon Haw, doyen of Chinese overseas merchants and one of the most influential businessmen in East Asia, emphatically declared in a press interview today.

Aw Boon Haw who has been cooperating with the Japanese authorities in Hongkong since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia arrived here on August 23 in order to renew his financial activities in Kwangtung Province where he enjoys a long established credit. He stated that along with the progress of construction work in the Southern Regions the position of Chinese overseas merchants is becoming important.

Overseas Chinese merchants and settlers have been pioneers in opening up the resources of the Southern Regions, he pointed out, but the United States, Britain and the Netherlands attempted to rob them of everything. This resulted in a long bitter struggle between the Chinese settlers and these invaders but thanks to Japan which has driven out Anglo-American and Dutch influences from Greater East Asia, the Chinese overseas merchants have now been liberated, Aw Boon Haw asserted, adding: "Japan and China who are of the same Asiatic racial stock have now reached the glorious stage in the reconstruction of a Greater Southern Regions which is really epochal in the history of Asia.

"The first and foremost requisite for bringing about general peace is to win the hearts of the masses by stabilizing their living because the Chinese masses have tasted more than enough 'of the calamities of the war.'"

Sino-Japanese relations are both complex and intricate, Aw Boon Haw said, but the time will surely come when everything will be ironed out if the leaders of both nations have frank talks by discarding, once and for all, petty past differences.

Japanese Success In Tengyueh Sector Admitted by Scribe

(Continued From Page 1)

recaptured the western gate from the enemy during the same day. Since then, the Japanese have maintained the citadel under their control. In the course of the bitter fighting on August 24, the enemy left 383 dead on the battlefield while the Japanese lost 59 men killed in action.

Enemy Repulsed

The enemy also started strong attacks at Lungling on August 23. At 6 p.m. on August 24, the war situation grew very dangerous for the Japanese at the northern gate of the city but the Japanese garrison repulsed the enemy hordes by heroic fighting and effective artillery attacks and since then, the opposing forces have been pitted against each other at a short distance. The war results since August 23 include 377 enemy dead abandoned while the Japanese lost 31 men.

Reich Legation Guarded

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The German Legation at Bucharest has been cordoned off by Rumanian troops and police forces, it is learned from German Foreign Office circles. Under these circumstances there exists no possibility of direct communication with the German envoy or his staff respectively. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman in this connection declared that adequate steps would be employed to eliminate these Rumanian measures against the German Legation.

ROOSEVELT VOICES ANTI-WAR ATTITUDE

Proposes Setting Up of Organization to Stamp Out All Future Struggles

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 30.—President Roosevelt at the press conference today in the White House declared that he has been advocating for some time a world security organization that would be different from the old League of Nations, according to a Washington dispatch.

Commenting on the anti-Axis security conference now being held at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington D.C., Roosevelt emphasized that it is not yet known where "we are heading in respect to details of world organization." He said, however, that there is one objective to which all people should subscribe and that is the need of some sort of an organization to stamp out war before it flares up.

He stated that such an organization would include an assembly to which all nations, large or small, would participate and have an equal vote. In addition, he added that there will be a smaller working body, that is a council, whose main function would be to avoid future wars and a world judiciary should also be included.

Meanwhile, Edward Stettinius, who is the head of the American delegation at Dumbarton Oaks, told reporters that the progress of the meeting was completely satisfactory. However, he reminded them that the talks were purely exploratory and were only preliminary and pointed out that no commitments could be made by any one of the conference.

LAUREL THANKS YAMADA FOR MUSIC COMPOSITION

'Marciagran di Pilipinas' to Be Staged on First Anniversary Of Republic Founding

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—Gratefully acknowledging the receipt of the brilliant and timely composition "Marciagran di Pilipinas" by Professor Koscak Yamada, Japanese leading composer, who recently gave a series of performances here, President Jose P. Laurel in a letter addressed to Mr. Yamada and published by the Board of Information today, expressed his sincerest appreciation for Mr. Yamada's efforts.

"I am moved by your kindly thought for our young nation," said President Laurel, "and I am sure my fellow countrymen will be equally stirred to a higher pride and greater efforts upon the increasing of their acquaintance with the spirit which is the very life of your composition.

"Permit me to extend my sincerest appreciation and good wishes for your continued creative success as Japan's leading musician and composer and as a vital instrument in welding the Greater East Asiatic people into one powerful unit for friendship, prosperity and peace."

President Laurel's letter also revealed that arrangements are being made to have Professor Yamada's composition suitably presented before the Filipino public at the forthcoming celebration of the first anniversary of the Philippine Republic on October 14.

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 30

Our divisions, after having checked in hard fighting strong enemy attacks made from the enemy bridgeheads on the Seine northwest of Paris, detached themselves to new positions toward the northeast according to orders.

Rouen was evacuated after the destruction of the harbor installations and all other objectives of military importance.

Between Paris and Reims, strong American forces, attacking toward the north, were checked in embittered fighting. Severe street fighting is going on in the southern part of Soissons, while south of the Marne, enemy mechanized units are pushing forward in an easterly direction and have reached the Chalons sur Marne area, where heavy fighting is continuing.

In the Rhone Valley, detachments screening our flanks repulsed numerous enemy attacks from the eastern direction, and a large number of enemy tanks was destroyed here.

In the Alpine region west of the Franco-Italian border, Briancon was reoccupied after hard fighting with French terrorists and American scouting detachments.

Our motor boats last night sank one enemy destroyer west of Dieppe. In the same waters, our naval ferries and escort vessels destroyed one British destroyer of the Hunt type.

V-1 retaliation fire is continued on London.

In Italy, there were major fighting operations in the Adriatic coastal sector only. At forenoon yesterday, heavy enemy attacks were repulsed here with heavy losses inflicted on the adversary.

In Rumania, Soviet attacks were frustrated at Buzau and in the Distriza Valley.

Enemy forces which had entered through the mountain passes to the Hungarian frontier district were repulsed at several points in a counter-attack.

Our battleplane formations attacked Soviet columns in the Carpathian passes with bombs and machine-gun fire. Repeated Soviet attacks in the Vistula bridgehead west of Baranov were unsuccessful.

Northeast of Warsaw as well as between the Bug and the Narev, our troops in hard tank fighting checked renewed Soviet attacks supported by tank and battleplanes.

In the northern sector, several enemy attacks west of Modohn and northwest of Dorpat collapsed with heavy losses inflicted on the attackers. Last night, enemy troop concentrations and deployment positions in these two areas were attacked by our bombers and night battleplanes.

U.S. bombers raided Maehrisch-Ostrau and Oderberg as well as Hungarian territory.

Last night the British air force again violating Swedish territory made terror attacks on Stettin and Koenigsberg, while several enemy aircraft bombed Berlin and Hamburg but 82 enemy four-engined raiders were downed in these attacks by our A.A.-defense.

Jinnah to See Gandhi

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, telegraphed Mohandas Gandhi today that he would be glad to confer with him "on September 7 or on any day thereafter," according to a Bombay dispatch. The leaders were to have met earlier this month had Jinnah not become ill.

Forrestal Reaches Capital

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington today from a trip of inspection to various European war fronts, according to a Washington report.

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CHILDREN IN TOKYO START DISPERSION

Pupils From Third to Sixth Grades Depart for Safety Zones in Hinterlands

The collective dispersion of Tokyo's national school pupils from the third grade up to the sixth grade is being carried out most systematically with the close cooperation of parents, teachers and the authorities concerned. As if realizing the responsibility which rests on their shoulders as future men and women of Greater East Asia, the children set forth on their new life with a cheerful farewell to their parents. No rush or confusion took place as could be expected of such an undertaking.

With the first departure commencing around the first part of August, already 20,000 of the planned maximum of 240,000 children have left the metropolis. The dispersion of such a large number of children in so short a period speaks well for the efficiency of Japan's transportation facilities in spite of the fact that we are in the midst of a great war.

The districts which have been chosen as dispersion centers for these children are for the most part places noted either for their scenic beauty, as health resorts or for their historic background. They include such well-known spots as Matsushima, one of the three noted scenic beauty spots of Japan, the foothills of Mount Fuji and of Mount Miyogi as well as the hot spring districts of Ikaho, Asama, Isobe, Atami and others.

The warmth of the welcome which has been extended to these small evacuees is enough to dispel the uneasiness of even the most doting parents. And this welcome is not limited only to the grown-ups but is being extended also by the children of the various districts. In no time at all city and country children have "got acquainted" and now all are playing together as if they have always known each other.

Besides the advantages of fresh air and the equally fresh food, one of the good things resulting from this evacuation is the disciplinary life to which the children must adhere. No matter how strict a home may be, slack habits are apt to be formed in one's own home. Group existence is gradually overcoming tendencies toward wilfulness and egotism and instilling in their place cooperation and mutual assistance.

Every day the children are thrilled anew by the wonders and beauties of nature all about them, and their intellect is stimulated by the historic significance of many of their surroundings. Of course, being but small children after all, at times an uncontrollable yearning comes over them to see their fathers and mothers, big sisters and big brothers, at home. But under the loving care of their teachers, this feeling passes away until soon they are happy and contented again. Already life in the wide, open spaces has worked wonders for the children, both physically and spiritually.

The voluntary dispersion is also taking place of those metropolitan residents who are not engaged in essential occupations. These are going to urban districts, leaving the field open for those remaining to carry on necessary activities.

In conjunction with the dispersion program, the demolition of buildings in certain districts of Tokyo has been partly completed. Symbolic of the feeling of close cooperation which permeates throughout the country, the residents of Tokyo are pitching in with a will to help pull down the buildings and clearing away the debris. The people who formerly resided in these districts have left their homesteads most willingly and are establishing themselves in new homes elsewhere. On all sides activities are taking place to facilitate the carrying-through of Japan's extensive war program.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held at 8:30 a.m. Thursday at the Prime Minister's official residence. Katsuroku Aikawa, Welfare Vice-Minister, explained the question of practical enforcement of the movement to intensify aid to the men in military service, and Soichi Nagasaki, Transportation and Communications Vice-Minister, reported on the emergency disposition of trucks.

Bank Holidays Announced

The various banking facilities throughout the country which had been open on Sundays since March of this year will transact business only on the first and third Sundays, aside from week days, from September, in line with the new Sunday schedule to be adopted by Government offices. Banks and other financial houses will therefore be closed on the second and fourth Sundays, according to an announcement of the Japan Banking Control Company on Thursday.

Rural Life for Tokyo School Children

All four photos are scenes of the dispersion which is taking place among the school children of Tokyo. Top left: Children of a certain national school taking leave of their teacher. Top right: A brief hour of study before going to bed. Bottom left: With broad smiles on their faces, these children face their new life in rural districts. Bottom right: Small evacuees getting a taste of a fisherman's life.

Fundamental Thoughts of Japan And Germany Compared in Study

Editor's Note: This is the third instalment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay "Japan-German Cooperation in the War Against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.

It is no wonder that the culture of a race whose speech has ceased to reflect the sentiment of life tends to become materialistic, and utilitarian as in the case of the English, and colorless and monotonous emotionally and visually, as in the case of the French. This is a point which has a vital bearing on racial culture and has a much greater meaning than is generally believed. Let us have a look at the Middle Ages of Europe from this standpoint. It may be said that western culture has, since the great migration of races, been maintained by the various German races over the whole of Europe. The Saxon, and Frankish tribes which have come to form the present German race, underwent the least change in position among all German tribes and had more of the continuity of blood and speech than any other German tribe. (The name by which Germany is called rises from such circumstances.)

From the point of view of racial blood, people like the Anglo-Saxons are literally the blood brothers of the Germans. How closely they were related with the Germans will be seen from the fact that the old forms of many primitive German words are preserved in the English language.

In this case, due to topographical changes and to repeated death-struggles among the Britons, Danes, and Normans, speech, in spite of its apparent connection with the source of racial life, in essence became separated from it. Thus I think that Defoe had his finger on the true character of the English language when he spoke of the English speech which was at once Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman.

It is easy to imagine that the Anglo-Saxons had their true sentiment of life disturbed, but in comparison with the races which have changed to the Latin language, they have left in them some of the sentiment peculiar to the Germanic races, a point which may be illustrated by the tendency of English ethical thought toward emotional ethics. As for the new Latin-language countries which abandoned their original speech, German, and were conquered by dialects of Latin origin it was pointed out by Fichte with reprobation that their adoption of Latin dialects had the effect not only of drying up their emotionalism, but also of accelerating the degeneration of their racial morals. (The classical Latin speech on which the languages of these countries were modeled failed to adjust itself to the change in the mode of life of the people using it and has consequently died out even in the country where it originated. It is a language that was as "hard as a stone.")

It is a truism easy for one to see that an important language which sounds empty because it does not rest on the sentiment of the life of the people who use it, serves only as an ornament of their degeneracy, atrophies their mental powers, and drives them to vanity and vice. (In this connection it will be interesting to consider the destiny of the countries which followed the Renaissance and those which adopted the Reformation.)

It will be seen that throughout the first half of the Middle Ages the Germans were the only people who were able to keep the connection between their speech and the sentiment of life and nurse its emotion and sentiment of life. In truth, the German race has the fountain of racial life out of which to drink and the home of life to which their racial sentiment can return. They comprise the only European race which, is fit to achieve restoration, as opposed to the Renaissance, in the true sense of the term.

There is one thing pointed out by Dr. Kinji Kimura, worth considering at this point. The German word "Seele" has much in common with the Japanese word "musubi." "Musu" means to give birth, and "bi" means "hi" (soul). Thus "musubi" means the source of life and the original power of life. It also means the original power of the growth of all creatures.

The German word "Seele" has the very same meaning. It does not connote any such thing as the Creator—the God of the Jews, who is not only in rivalry with man but has the upper hand of him. Neither does it indicate the will to create the universe. It means entire life; it means the original power of creation that gives birth to the mind and foster its growth.

It is safe to say that due to the circumstances described above, it has been the lot of Germany, of all countries in Europe, to preserve the idea of the vigor of the original power of creation which is embodied in the thoughts of the ancient Japanese and the German races of old. Such an idea grew out of the intimate sentiment of the creative power of a corporal body which held in it all individual lives.

It is not by accident that the Japanese and German races have developed a culture which is not a civilization of the Western European type, but is one which rests on the sentiment of the power of creation. Thus in Germany the people under the constant pressure of the principle of intolerance of the adherents of the Christian Church who worshipped the Jewish God and of the Roman Church which controlled all life and even judgment in the next world, and under constant reprobation and recrimination, have been able to maintain the connection of their individual lives with the source of racial life and have been able to foster the vigorous spiritual power of creation.

As to the importance of the purity of speech, some idea can be gained if one considers the large part played by "waka" (national poetry) in the maintenance by the Japanese in their connection with the sentiment of racial life at a time when they were exposed to the threat of Chinese culture.

It is no wonder that as early as the 12th and 13th centuries the Germans discovered a way of expressing themselves in Gothic spires and similar things. The deep German mind could feel God and the soul. Their faith in the sole God of Christianity remained and found an outlet in the desire to develop and expand unendingly. Simplicity of mind, honesty, and devotion are the essence of the German spirit. This German mind found expression in the work of the German mystics. They destroyed the scholarly philosophy of the Middle Ages and attained a state of mind where they individually united with God. They achieved a state where self that sees and another that is seen are one and the same. In other words, they saw God as a divine personality which existed before creation and as the source of the power of creation.

Thus the foundations were laid of the German idea of the free creation of the spirit, of its growth and development. It may be said that the original form of the modern German spirit was completed by the German mystics.

Another thing to be noted here is that Eckhalt and other German mystics avoided the use of the Latin language, "hard like a stone," when they spoke of or wrote their doctrines; they used the German language which had long been in use among the German populace. This meant far more than the popularization of the use of a language. The position of these mystics bears a close resemblance to that of the upholders of the national language of Japan. These German mystics had no alterative but to return to the speech which was familiar to their people and which was vibrant with the sentiment of racial life.

In this way, the believers in Christianity in Europe in the latter part of the Middle Ages grew in consciousness. The Franciscan school of Italy left the love of God in nature. One sect in England made a strenuous attempt to convert the everyday life lived by the people into that lived in the convent. On the other hand, the German mystics left God within themselves, and acquired a conviction in their ability to make God live in every activity of the mind.

Then Luther, with his reformatory doctrine, arose infinitely inspired by the activity of a mind open to God. His reformation was a revival of primitive Christianity and a revolt against the objective Church system of the Middle Ages. The spirit that inspired this revival of evangelism arose from the spirit of the German race. The Reformation was a return to the original current of racial life. Such a spiritual power of creation and such a vigorous sentiment of life experienced inwardly, support German thought from within. These enabled the Germans to make the sole God of Christianity live in the depths of their minds, revive evangelism, and reform religion, thereby constituting themselves the inner axis of the growth of the modern European spirit, and subsequently becoming the life center of entire European culture. In this way, they succeeded in placing European culture on a basis of life and in enriching and coordinating it.

It has already been stated that the German spirit is extremely sensitive to "motion."

This sensitiveness arises from the fact that the German spirit is characterized by a tendency to feel the growing and creative power of the soul and to regard everything as in the process of growth by the fundamental power of life. This characteristic of the German spirit, as is of common knowledge, manifests itself in German music, in the evolution of German romance, in the theory of liberary idea of the Romanticists, in German philosophy and in the German science of history. This characteristic is, moreover, visible throughout German natural science.

Cable Briefs

CHAINED TO CHUNGKING

Pointing to the necessity of drastic measures to keep its youth from leaving the city, the Chungking police have placed a ban on all males between the ages of 21 and 25 from leaving the city for the duration of the war. The Draftees' Service Society organized by banks, factories and businessmen is helping to recruit men and also assisting in the welfare work among the families of the draftees.

F.D.R. CONFISCATES MINES

Latest reports from Washington reveal that President Roosevelt has taken the mounting strike situation into his own hands and ordered the federal confiscation of several anthracite mines near the city of Philadelphia. His action was based on the fact that the miners of these pits had been on strike for more than two months.

U.S. FUTURE GLOOMY

America will face real inflation after the war, warned Director of the Office of Price Administration Chester Bowles, in discussing post-war conditions in the United States. He declared that production must be thoroughly under way before price control and rationing can be discontinued.

SIREN UPSETS SAN DIEGO

Premature tears of joy were shed recently by scores of women of San Diego, California, whose husbands, sons or sweethearts are out on the front. A siren which is to signal the end of the European conflict was touched off by a short-circuit. Merchants rushed to close their shops while employes hurried about to hustle the customers out of the premises. The excitement and joy, however, lasted only a few minutes before the truth was discovered—that it was all a big sad mistake.

1915 MODEL FIRE ENGINE

Here's another fire engine story. In 1939 officials of a certain city in Iowa purchased a new truck for their fire department which was the most modern piece of equipment the department could boast of all this time. One day recently, while en route to a suburban fire, the engine was badly damaged. The city's smoke-eaters are now riding around in a 1915 model, being the first motorized engine the city had ever had. Which all goes to show that the acute shortage of cars in the United States has hit even the fire departments.

PEOPLE OF TAIWAN TO BE CONSCRIPTED

Earnest Desire of Taiwanese Youths Fulfilled, Says Recruiting Bureau Director

Voicing the deep and sincere joy of the people of Taiwan in having their long cherished desire of serving in the Imperial Forces granted, the Director of the Military Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry issued the following statement in connection with the enforcement of the conscription system in Taiwan on September 1:

"During the China Affair, especially at the time when it changed into the War of Greater East Asia, there was a sudden noticeable increase in the desire of our brethren in Taiwan to become converted into true nationals of the Empire and to join the Japanese Army. Many of them, some as members of volunteer units and others as special volunteers, fought at various places rendering highly distinguished services, a fact which is of universal knowledge and for which the authorities are most appreciative.

"At a time when the war situation has entered a truly important stage, our brethren in Taiwan have had their long-cherished desire fulfilled by the enforcement of the conscription system on the island. This is truly a matter of congratulation for the people of Taiwan and the whole Empire.

"To serve in the Imperial Forces is the greatest honor that can be bestowed upon the people of Japan. From today the people of Taiwan will share in this honor with their brethren of Japan Proper and Chosen.

"We are profoundly moved by the universality of the Imperial benevolence. Needless to say, the application of the conscription system in Taiwan is based on an Imperial wish.

"It may be asserted that this event, together with the enforcement of the conscription system in Chosen in August, last year, is epochal in the history of the Japanese conscription system.

"Our brethren in Taiwan should engrave indelibly on their hearts the emotions they are experiencing today as they are given this opportunity to train and improve their minds and bodies to become better subjects by successfully combining in themselves all the qualities that go to make up the Japanese soldier.

"We 100,000,000 subjects of Japan hereby solemnly vow to knit ourselves together with the closest of ties whether we be in Japan Proper, Chosen, or Taiwan and shall endeavor to forge ahead toward the execution of our common aim of defeating and annihilating our mortal enemies, America and Britain, and by so doing comply most loyally with the Imperial wishes."

In the meanwhile, it is learned that with all the necessary preparations having been completed, military conscription will be put into force throughout Taiwan as from today, September 1.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people of Taiwan have been and are devoting their best efforts, both spiritually and materially, toward the successful consummation of the war. Especially noteworthy is the fact that a number of Taiwanese youths have hitherto rendered great services both to the Imperial Army and Navy as volunteers. Their self-sacrificing patriotism has thus resulted in the adoption of military conscription and they will hereafter be able to share the heavy responsibility of protecting the Japanese Empire, in collaboration with the youths of Japan Proper.

Marking this significant day, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, has issued a proclamation to the 6,700,000 Islanders, urging them to redouble their efforts toward the successful prosecution of the war.

MORI, KONDO GIVEN POSTS

The changes of personnel in the Koa Sohombu or the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, anticipated from the time General Iwane Matsui became President and Rikuro Takagi assumed the actual direction of affairs of the Headquarters, were announced on Wednesday.

The shift in particular affected the General Affairs Bureau and the Practice Bureau. Takashi Mori, former Minister to Hungary, became Director of the General Affairs Bureau, replacing Kazue Kuwashima, and Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, member of the House of Representatives, who commanded a unit that operated up the Yangtze River during the China Affair succeeds Susumu Fujita as Director of the Practice Bureau.

Quake Memorial Day

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake today, memorial service for the victims of the quake will be held as usual at the Earthquake Memorial Hall in Honjo from 10:30 a.m. The rites will be conducted in Buddhist form with Gentoku Nagasawa, Chief Abbot of Kaneiji Temple at Uyeno, officiating.

Fujihara at Momoyama

Ginjiro Fujihara, Munitions Minister, arrived at Momoyama station at 4:36 p.m. Wednesday to pay his respects and to report on the recent assumption of his post at the Momoyama Mausolea.

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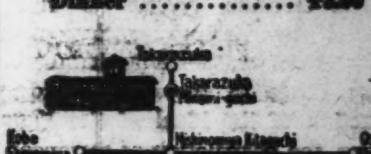

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

The European War After Five Years

I

It was exactly five years ago today that the guns began booming on the German-Polish frontier to open the present European war. The holocaust which has swept over country after country, the devastation and horror which has engulfed countless millions of innocent people, the toppling of thrones, the crashing of governments, the ebb and flow of the destructive march of huge armies across the continent and back—these are some of the awesome experiences which Europe has undergone since that time. Today, after five years, with the war still raging with greater intensity than ever, the world is moved to wonder why this catastrophic tragedy had to occur and what the final outcome will be.

No superficial explanation will suffice. It was not the ambition of a single ruler nor the selfishness of a single nation which alone brought on the war, however much some rulers and some nations must bear the guilt for the major responsibility of precipitating the conflict. The great wars which have wracked Europe from time to time were invariably the results of complex maladjustments which brought gigantic deep-seated forces into opposition. Costly as the process has been, desirable as less bloody and more rational methods of adjustment would have been, these wars nevertheless served to extirpate the malignant elements which had to be destroyed before Europe could move on to higher level of development. The Thirty Years' War dissolved the blight of religious intolerance, the War of the Spanish Succession broke the threat of dynastic domination, the Napoleonic wars swept away the debris of feudalistic heritages to make possible a more progressive social order.

The present war can be no exception. It is not a mere contest of rival states but a conflict of fundamental historical forces. Hence, whatever may be the particular shape of the immediate military outcome, the ultimate result must be that when the war finally ends Europe will have emerged from an outworn, maladjusted, discordant system into a new and enlightened order. There can be no real peace until that situation comes to pass.

II

What are the contending fundamental forces in Europe which must be resolved before peace can come is now clear. If the broad issues were beclouded at first by a confusing multiplicity of boundary disputes, claims of minority races, conferences, notes, ultimatums and other such relative trivia, five years of war have cleared them away to reveal the fundamental issues in stark simplicity.

On the one side is the old concept of Europe as the cockpit of a large number of independent nationalistic states. Geographically inadequate to maintain economic security but prevented from pooling their efforts in rationally planned cooperation for mutual benefit, these nations under the old international system were doomed to constant struggle against each other. This international chaos provided the opportunity for the few stronger Powers to monopolize the cream of the world's goods while the smaller countries were rendered incapable of eking out even a bare existence. At the same time, unrestrained capitalistic enterprise for private profit enabled a small privileged minority within a country to batten on the exploitation of the oppressed masses of that same country as of other lands. Power politics, capitalistic exploitation, and imperialistic aggression were the inescapable concomitants of the traditional European states system.

Against this old system is arrayed the concept of the New Order in Europe. It envisages Europe not as a cockpit of clashing atoms but a single unit possessed of an organic identity. While local regions and national groups would have free rein for the exercise of their cultural and spiritual autonomy, they would all work together under a unified rational plan for an integrated economy which would bring prosperity to all instead of inordinate wealth to a few and poverty to the majority. It envisages a society which assumes responsibility for the welfare of every citizen no matter how humble, where there would be no privileged caste ensconced behind the artificial bulwarks of blood or wealth. International harmony, economic equality, and social security are the concomitants of the New Order.

III

While most of the peoples of Europe, inspired by the example of Germany, believe in the desirability and necessity of the New Order, Britain and the United States together with their sycophantic satellites insist on clinging to the old disorder. Not being a part of Europe, with their main interests in other parts of the world and unable to appreciate European problems, Britain and the United States nevertheless insist on intervening in Europe to maintain the old system under which they were able to profit at the expense of the Europeans. The reactionary influence of Britain and America is the deep-rooted malignant force which must be extirpated before Europe can progress to a more advanced stage of her development.

How wedded the Anglo-American leaders are to the old evils is revealed by what they proclaim they intend to do. They would restore all the petty regimes now in exile to re-create a Europe of conflicting little units. They would dominate these little states through a new league of nations controlled by a few Great Powers which would have great military forces at their command to enforce their domination by armed might. By extension of Lend-Lease arrangements, by manipulation of so-called relief and rehabilitation measures, by regulation of international trade through currency "stabilization" funds, they would facilitate the capitalistic and imperialistic exploitation of the lesser nations. The worst evils of the old system, namely, the fragmentation of Europe, international anarchy in which the armed force of a few Great Powers would be the only law, and unbridled capitalistic exploitation with no consideration for the social welfare of the masses, would be perpetuated by the Anglo-American leaders.

In order to carry out their schemes, they demand the complete annihilation of Germany—"unconditional surrender". They hint at the dismemberment of German territory, the subjection of the German people to rigid control by enemy armies, the destruction of German industry. They envisage the complete destruction of the ideal of the New Order, the destruction of European stability, the shattering of European unity. They would leave in their wake incalculable chaos, stupendous waste and suffering, and bitter hatred.

They apparently have not learned that the irrationality and vindictiveness of the Versailles settlement made the present war inevitable. Now they would impose another settlement which would out-Versailles Versailles, which would create more friction and hatred than did the last "peace", which would make future wars even more inevitable than ever before. They have not learned that only an arrangement which gives all European peoples an equal right to share in the collective responsibilities and privileges of a unified Europe can ensure lasting peace.

But such a reactionary program as the Anglo-American enemy envisages cannot prevail against the enlightened advancement of European civilization represented by Germany's conception of the New Order. Whatever may be the fortunes of the military aspects of the war, five years of conflict have clarified the fundamental issues between the fundamental forces in opposition, so that it has become obvious that Europe can never again return to the old system. It is only by the intervention of the non-European Americans and quasi-European Britishers that the old system is being supported, but such artificial outside espousal cannot save an outworn system in competition with an indigenous European ideal of a New Order. Five years have already elapsed since the present war began; but whatever may be the present military outlook the war will go on in one form or another as long as the malignant Anglo-American forces are not eliminated. Real and stable peace cannot come until the idea of the New Order finally emerges triumphant over the disruptive forces of reaction.

THE BESTIAL NATURE OF THE AMERICANS

Maltreatment of Colored Races Caused by Racial Antipathy

Editor's Note: Yoshio Sato, a member of Parliament, in an article entitled "The Certainty of Victory", appearing recently in the Yokusan Seiji points out the racial prejudice of the Americans and their inherent cruel nature which is vividly brought forth in this racial prejudice. At the same time he stresses his conviction that final victory will rest with Japan who is fighting for a righteous cause.

America wants to destroy Japan. She has already had the impudence to declare her intention to wipe Japan off the face of the earth. Now, if it were criminal to oppose, to which America is an exponent, we must remind America that Japan was the only liberal country in the East before she was menaced by her.

Unfortunately, Anglo-American oppression began with renewed intensity, and to hold it in check the Tripartite Pact was signed among Japan, Germany and Italy. China too lost her bearings in the midst of this turmoil. From this train of events it is obvious that far from being the guardians of liberalism and constitutionalism, America and Britain are arch villains who strove to drive the Powers of the world to a course directly in opposition to these principles. Their professions thus betray glaring inconsistencies.

No war in history has ever been waged on more unjustifiable grounds as are professed in the war aims of the enemy countries. The true motive of the Anglo-Americans, America especially, is, after all, the desire to destroy Japan whom they hate because she stands in the way of their inordinate ambition to dominate the world. In fact, racial antipathy on their own part is their sole casus belli.

They have always regarded the Japanese with contempt as they do all peoples of the Yellow race, and what the Japanese have been doing to counteract their iniquitous ways has been a constant source of irritation to their presumptuous minds. They allowed this petty ill-feeling to get the better of their sober judgment and recklessly rushed into war with Japan.

Lynching Is U.S. Speciality

Lynching from racial antipathy is America's speciality, and is a frequent occurrence in that country. There are in America 12,000,000 Negroes, totaling about 10 per cent of America's total population. The White Americans set up what is called the "racial line" against these Negroes and treated them with shocking discrimination. This racial line is drawn in areas where there is a possibility of social relations, ordinary friendship, or sexual affinity springing up between individuals. In fact, the laws of many States forbid Negroes to engage in business other than those connected with menial labor such as coal mining, cleaning, cooking, waiting on tables, etc.

Though despised and treated harshly, the Negroes are human beings, and love affairs often occur between them and White women. Woe then befalls such Negroes. Mobs harass them and often lynch them in a most brutal manner. Sometimes they are burnt or mangled to death by these fiends who show themselves capable of a cruelty of the most extreme type. To make matters worse, it is said that the authorities are either indifferent to or rather encourage these devilish acts. I remember reading the following account of lynching in a journal called the Crisis. "Michal Heron, a Negro, who was so severely beaten that he could not walk, was carried to the spot where preparations had been made to burn him to death. The Negro was tied to a walnut tree. The fire was soon roaring beside him. One of the mob taking a hold of a red hot iron rod thrust it to the body of the Negro. The terror-stricken victim seized it, and the atmosphere was soon filled with the stench of scorched flesh . . ."

I cannot really find it in my heart to quote this harrowing description any further. Many Americans, old and young, men and women, watched this lynching cold-bloodedly with no sentiment of pity.

Soldiers and sailors selected from people who are characteristically capable of such shocking cruelty, of course, feel no qualm of conscience when they run their tanks over wounded soldiers or bomb hospital ships.

The American forces are notoriously ill-disciplined and have come together with a mere purpose of lynching the weak. They dominate over the weak, but when they realize that their adversaries are more than a match for them, they are sure to show the white feather and beat a hasty retreat.

Chinese Oversea Colonizers

Strong Racial Influence Wielded Abroad by Establishment of Firm Social and Economic Systems

By JINKICHI YAJIMA

The importance of the oversea Chinese in the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is due to the largeness of their population and their widespread dispersion over a wide territory and also to the firm social and economic systems which they have built up abroad and their efforts toward the increased spread of their racial influence.

At the present time, the 8,000,000 oversea Chinese who, having abandoned their dream of dependence on the Anglo-Americans, are cooperating with the Japanese with a new consciousness of their racial position, and are bringing about a strong unity to the people of East Asia and contributing their part toward the construction of the Common Prosperity Region. Thus, it is of importance that, in studying the problem of the oversea Chinese, the whole problem be examined from the standpoint of the realization of the historical concept of Greater East Asia construction rather than from the mere superficial viewpoint of the population, distribution and position of the oversea Chinese.

Since the beginning of the present century, the main currents of the racial migration have been roughly three: (1) the advance of the Han race into Manchuria and Inner Mongolia; (2) the increasing participation of the oversea Chinese in the development of the East Indies and Malaysia; and (3) the colonization movement of the Japanese race, centering around Manchoukuo.

These movements of races form the main currents in the problem of colonization. In this article, the main emphasis will be given to the colonization movement of the Chinese race—particularly the oversea Chinese—as the Chinese form the principal current in the migration of the diverse races of Asia.

In the study of this problem of racial movements and colonization, it is of course taken for granted that a clarification should be made of its historical background. For instance, in examining the whole problem of the emigration of the Chinese race, valuable material can be found by studying not only the way the Chinese have spread out over wide areas and the largeness of their populational concentration but also in their mode of living. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the history of the colonization of the Chinese race is a part of the world history.

Current of Migration

A bird's-eye view of China's history will reveal that within that country there have been two main racial currents. One of them emanated from Northwest China and the other from Southwest China but all converging in the broad plains of Central China. Both of these racial currents flowed toward the Yangtze River Basin. The people from Northwest China had flourished, as an agricultural race, on the loamy belts of China: they are particularly noted for their irrigation technique which made them famous as a rice-producing people. They have thus developed the racial characteristics of the Chinese people in North China, and, in order to improve still further their livelihood and to enhance their racial development, these people began their migration southward.

Centering around the broad basins of the Yangtze River, the Han race developed into a farming people whose irrigation farming methods was by no means limited to a narrow area but spread out far and wide.

The development of canals was also an important factor in bringing about the movement of race, particularly the migration from Southern China of a people who advanced to Central China. But these people from Southern China did not devote themselves toward the development of paddy field cultivation but cultivated little plots of land south of the Yangtze River in the hills and mountains of that district which they cleared or reclaimed. When they came out to the fertile land of the Yangtze Basin, they continued their method of dryland farming. In this way, they contributed greatly toward China's agricultural progress. However, these people from Southern China found themselves powerless before the surging advance of the more vigorous peoples of North China.

The superiority of the Northern Chinese people did not come solely from their advanced agricultural technique. There were other factors such as their superior methods of battle which they obtained from their centuries-long fight with the nomadic races in Mongolia and Central Asia and their proclivities toward racial unity. Thus it was that the Northern Chinese races dominated the central plains of China and, in their advance southward, overwhelmed the Chinese race living in Southern China. So irresistible was their advance that the migration of the Southern peoples was forced to go across the waves to foreign lands.

Reasons for Migration

Among the reasons for the migration of the Chinese race overseas given by some historians are the flood, drought and famine in the Yellow and Yangtze River areas. Other authorities mention psychological factors such as the instability of the social and political systems. These natural calamities and artificial factors no doubt were contributory causes but one must not overlook the low production capacity of the regions of Southern China and other historical developments. These people who migrated abroad were those who, in the beginning, carried on trade with the people of Malaysia; junks played a large part in this intercourse. With the coming of the 19th century, the effects of the industrial revolution began to be felt on the coasts of China, affecting China's transportation as well as her production system. The use of steam in navigation had a great stimulus on China's intercourse with countries outside. Such a development not only affected their transportation system but also their economic livelihood. The migration of the Chinese people abroad was, therefore, timed with the advance of the western whites to East Asia.

While the agricultural people of North China were cultivating rice, wheat and cotton, those in South China raised tea. The contact of the Chinese people with the Westerners, of course, dated before the 19th century. Even before the treaty ports such as Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened, the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung were already in touch with the world's markets. The junks carried tea to different places, played a part in bringing the Chinese and the whites together and also helped in increasing the profits of the Southern Chinese.

Since the beginning of the Ching dynasty, Chinese tea was being shipped not only to England but also to British possessions and it was stated that the English people every year were consuming over one pound of Chinese tea. For this reason, the amount of silver shipped in payment of this tea was enormous. And it was this silver which was the main cause for the Opium War. Opium smoking, it will be recalled, spread from Formosa to China in the early part of the 17th century by way of Fukien. The British began their shipment of opium into China with the object of retrieving some part of this enormous volume of silver shipped to China as payment for tea.

The importance of the Opium War in the colonization of the oversea Chinese must not be underestimated. That is, with the Opium War, a big blow was dealt the Chinese politically and economically and, on the other hand, with the contact with the white race which this war brought about, the Chinese themselves began to be infused with the spirit to go abroad. Furthermore, it must be remembered that it was at this time that the British, Dutch and the French were advancing on their imperialistic ventures. They needed labor in the development of their colonies and this labor power they sought in southern China.

Strong Economic Competition

Other factors in the advance of the Chinese going overseas were the economic depression in China, the sterile land and the pressure of foreign countries of their production. Since the middle of the 19th century and later, China tea began to meet the competition of Ceylon and India tea which was financed by British capital on a large scale.

The Southern Chinese economy centering around the cultivation of tea on a small-scale method soon found itself overpowered by the technical and financial scale of British tea production methods. The tea farms in China soon lay in waste; and the people formerly employed in the tea factories were jobless and idle. To solve this problem the Chinese people in this area were forced to go abroad. These factors thus form a very important background in the migration of the ancestors of the present Chinese people in Southeastern Asia.

The reason a large number of Chinese chose the Southern Sea as their new habitat is their racial strength and their ability to acclimatize themselves to the weather in this region. Already at this time the other countries of the world had banned the entry of the yellow races. Moreover, the western imperialists who had come to East Asia were then in the market for cheap labor and the Chinese naturally met this demand. Thus it was that the Chinese went to the Southern Regions to work in the mines, farms and rubber plantations at cheap wages.

In these regions, the Chinese coming from the same village in the homeland congregated, and thus for a long time after their migration the Chinese people overseas never lost contact with their homeland. Although at first they were slaves of their white masters, time soon found the Chinese people setting up their own ships as they became secure economically.

In this connection, it may be well to mention the differences in the living conditions of the Chinese emigrants from Northern China and those in the Southern Regions. The living conditions of the former are restricted severely by the weather and economic elements, but in the Southern Regions, there are no such restrictions. It is significant that wherever they went, they always maintained their national customs and habits and in the Southern Regions, the contact of the Chinese with the Anglo-Americans has been long. The fact that the Chinese overseas have been influenced economically and spiritually by the Anglo-Americans cannot be denied.

It has been estimated that the present number of Chinese living abroad numbers 8,000,000. This figure is by no means accurate but it seems to be a fair estimate, judging from various statistical reports. The reason for the conflict in the reported estimates of the number of oversea Chinese is due to the fact that some Chinese are citizens of China, others have lost their Chinese nationality, while some have intermarried with the indigenous races, etc.

Population of Chinese Overseas

Countries or Regions	Population
Thailand	2,500,000
Malaya	1,960,772
East Indies	1,410,843
Java	682,154
Sumatra	447,576
Borneo	203,459
Celebes	49,654
Other East Indies areas	28,000
Hongkong	923,584
French Indo-China	326,000
Burma	193,594
Macao	157,175
Japan	112,143
Philippines	110,500
Australia	15,500
India	8,750
Various Indian islands	5,000
Timor	3,500
Samoa	3,400
New Zealand	3,000
New Guinea	2,000
Viti Levu Island	1,751
Russian Asia	250,000
Turkey	7,000
Saudi Arabia	6,100
European Continent	33,777
North America	195,614
South America	15,297
Africa	4,064
Oceania	32,495
Grand Total	8,281,859

As may be seen from the above table compiled in 1939, the Chinese have migrated to every part of the world. About 80 per cent of them have gone to the Southern Regions. In Thailand alone, 2,500,000 Chinese are concentrated although according to the Thai census, there are 450,000 Chinese living there. This is because Thai statistics only take in those Chinese who are citizens of China. Almost all of these Chinese came from Fukien and Kwantung Provinces. In Thailand, they are in control of the rice-hulling plants and the rice markets. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Chinese in Thailand control the price of rice there. Their economic influence in Thailand is very strong.

In Malaya, centering around Singapore, the Chinese were mosly engaged in commerce—their influence here also being strong. In the mining of tin in Malaya, the Chinese have put out one-third of the capital and 80 per cent of the labor. Moreover, nearly one-half of the rubber plantations in Malaya are also controlled by the Chinese. For this reason, the processing of rubber and rubber sales transactions are also in the hands of the Chinese.

Similarly, in French Indo-China, the East Indies and in Burma, the position of the Chinese as middlemen is deeply rooted. They have massed a lot of profit by their skilful competitive activities in the principal shipping centers of the South. The vicissitudes of their fortune may well be gleaned from their remittances to their homeland.

Make Big Remittances

According to a recent survey, the amount of Chinese remittances from Bangkok to Swatow is estimated to be around 4,000,000 Chinese dollars. Although Thailand is an agricultural country, its enterprises and sales organs are almost monopolized by the Chinese. Although this country's finances are in good shape and while the country has enjoyed favorable balances of trade, half of the excess of the export trade of the country is remitted by the Chinese to their homeland.

The Chinese in control of the agricultural enterprises and transactions in agricultural products in Thailand number 2,400,000 but of late they have spread out their activities into mining, industry, finance and transportation facilities of the country. In face of the increase of the Chinese influence, the Thai government has been adopting counter-measures. Some of these measures include the levying of an immigration tax to limit the entry of Chinese into Thailand, the strengthening of the policy for the assimilation of the Chinese and control of the organizations of Chinese people. Particularly since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Thai people have been trying to wrest back their control over farming and commerce from the Chinese.

Of course, the number of Chinese engaged in finance and industries of Thailand is small compared to the number engaged in labor but their financial and economic power is by no means to be slighted.

In Malaya, unlike Thailand, there are no stiff restrictions against the immigration of the Chinese. However, since there has been a gradual increase in the number of Chinese coming to Singapore, the new immigrant Chinese have been put on a quota system since 1932. During the ten year period from 1921 to 1930, these immigrants have totaled 240,000. In Malaya, the Chinese are mostly engaged as laborers in the tin mining industry and rubber plantations. They supply 90 per cent of the labor needs of these enterprises.

Although the reduction in the demand for tin and rubber some time ago before the war brought about a decrease in the number of new Chinese arrivals since the Japanese occupation of Malaya, the Chinese have become active again and have even started new enterprises with their own capital.

Active in Rubber Plantations

At the beginning of 1935, the Chinese controlled about 17 per cent of the rubber plantations over the size of 100 acres but since the outbreak of the war, they have been trying to take over the plantations formerly run by the British and Indians. In the field of tin mining, there has been an evidence of increase in production among the mines run by the Chinese compared with that about 1930. Although between 1930 and 1935 the number of Chinese laborers engaged in the tin mines dropped, there is a trend now toward their increase.

Among the other regions in East Asia where the Chinese have settled widely are the regions in the East Indies. According to the announcement of the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies authorities, one-third of the Chinese in the East Indies are in Java and the remainder in Sumatra, Billiton, East Borneo and West Borneo. Although they came to these islands to become farmers, recently they have been going in for retail trade in daily necessities and foodstuffs.

According to the 1930 statistics, 11 per cent of the Chinese in the East Indies were engaged in agricultural work, 20 per cent in mining and the oil industries and the remainder in business fields. Although some Chinese have been adopting capitalistic methods, many still maintain their past traditions and customs in business. When they first came to the East Indies, they had difficulty in obtaining land due to the land laws there so they went in for business, where they earned a huge profit that was sent back to their homeland.

Thus, to disregard completely the position of the Chinese overseas is to invite obstacles in the formation of the Common Prosperity Region. Their strength is not in capitalistic enterprises but in their formaton of a labor pool and their monopoly over small and medium-scale industries.

ENGLAND'S RADIO BLITZ

Broadcasts Made in 24 Languages 44 Radio Hours A Day

The following article by William D. Bayles was condensed from a recent issue of Saturday Night.

Reports from inside Europe indicate that England is building up a constantly increasing secret radio audience—now estimated at more than 200,000,000—in the twilight world across the Channel. The voice of England surges over the Continent 44 radio hours a day in 24 langauges on 23 wave lengths. In the British Broadcasting Corporation's bomb-poor London headquarters, over 600 persons work around the clock turning out ammunition for the ether offensive; feature performers include kings and queens, heads of a dozen governments-in-exile, generals and diplomats.

This radio blitz is aided by daring intelligence work. For example, it is known exactly how the London broadcasts sound to auditors in Nazi-occupied countries.

Expert observers in every part of Europe keep the London headquarters constantly posted on program reception and audience reaction. Samples of the radio sets used on the Continent are sent to England to be studied, and instructions for simple alterations to give them greater range are broadcast to listeners. Germans, for instance, are told how to construct frame aerials to reduce "jamming."

Admitting that the death penalty did not dissuade Europeans from listening to London, the Department recommended jamming on a colossal scale. The air waves over Europe were loaded with a cacophonic medley of barrel-organ notes, buzz saws, chirping birds, scrambled voices, hammers on anvils, steam whistles and loud Morse signals.

England retaliated with additional transmitters, sending the same program on as many as a dozen wave lengths. Then the Germans added to their large jamming stations thousands of small 100-watt jammers, each capable of covering a radius of about two miles. In Berlin there is a chief jam-controller, who selects programs to be disturbed, and issues orders to regional controllers. The latter then flash instructions to the small jamming stations, usually located in Gestapo local headquarters. When the undesired program begins, the regional controllers, the only persons officially permitted to listen, check the effectiveness of the jamming and call in more jammers if they are needed.

High-Pitched Voice Ideal

In selecting announcers for Europe, London experts test voices in a very practical way. They superimpose recordings of jamming on the voices being tested, and listen to the result. Months of experiment have revealed that the ideal voice for breaking through jamming is one that maintains a slightly high-pitched, even-paced monotone. Voice appeal of the type striven for by American newscasters is a detriment.

A large part of England's radio intelligence work is devoted to ascertaining exactly what type of broadcast the different countries want—for people who court death to listen have the right to choose their programs. On one point all Europe seems to agree: no "good radio." "We in Europe," an underground worker from Poland declared, "are in the middle of a hard hitter fight against the Nazis. Don't give us essays or dramas on the beauties of liberty and freedom. Just give us urgent facts so we'll know how the fight is going."

Hence, European listeners get a radio service that is 75 per cent straight news and 25 per cent talks by national leaders, commentaries and features. The London broadcasts are calm, straight-forward, inclined if anything toward understatement. Care is taken not to betray a listener by loud fanfares or a change in volume.

According to the French Socialist leader Andre Philip, who built up a circulation of 50,000 for his underground news sheet the underground movement owes its entire existence to radio encouragement from London. News for hundreds of underground publications goes regularly to recorders hidden throughout Europe. Editors with no means of local communication are told what is happening in other parts of their own country, and warnings are broadcast against informers.

In its propaganda, London pursues a single line of policy: presentation of the British point of view. Whereas both Germany and the U.S.S.R. often pretend that their programs originate from "freedom stations" in the country of the enemy, London plainly labels every program and takes care to make it as English as Yorkshire pudding.

Extensive listener-research has indicated that Europeans prefer to hear English voices from London. Germans regard every German working outside for the enemy as a renegade. But an Englishman, though he may speak a foreign language imperfectly, is in a morally sound position and therefore the more likely to gain attention.

The willingness of Europeans to follow London's leadership has exceeded expectations. When the Czechs were advised to boycott the German-controlled press, circulation dwindled in a day and railway stations became clogged with unsold newspapers. The "Go Slow Movement" designed to retard production in war plants—"Blow your nose twice as often; sneeze frequently; go to the toilet twice as often, stay twice as long"—was adopted throughout Europe.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My God,
Wheresoever I go
Thou art my Comrade:

Lonely I fare through the world,
Yet never alone,
For thou art my Friend:

Thou leadest me on,
Thy hand set fast in mine:

Thou liftest the burden from my shoulder,
Thou bearest it thyself:

Foolish words I speak,
Yet thou, Lord, settest all right:

Thou hast taken away my fear,
Thou hast made me strong-hearted:

Thou hast taught me to see in all men my friends,
My guardians, my kindred:

Thou hast given me, O thou most bountiful,
The peace of thy presence, within and without.

* * *

He, he alone,
Is God's true worshipper,
Who layeth all desire from him,
And hath this aim alone
God and God's praise:

From that high quest
Neither by wealth, nor friends, nor parents,
Shall such a soul be turned aside:

With this one Friend to strengthen him
No pain, no grief can crush his soul:

His purpose is not moved:
Straight forward goeth he
To God, with God:

The Living Truth
In all his doings leadeth him.